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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway.-PAUL PRY, and OFF THE LINE, at 8 P. M.; closes at H.P. M. J. L. Toole. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—THE LAST
NAIL, at 2 P. M., and at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Louis Alarich and Miss Sophie Miles.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway. -- VARIETY, at S P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M. Matince at 2 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

WHAT SHOULD SHE DO! OR, JEALOUSY, at 2 P.

M. THE PAST FAMILY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Ada Dyas,
Lewis James, D. H. Harkins.

Evolution the Evolution of the Arms, LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT, at SP. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mile. Aimee, Mile. Mineily. Matinee at 2 P. M. THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway -VARIETY, at S.P. M.; closes at 10:20
P. M. Matineo at 2 P. M.

corner of Twents-third street and Sixth avenue.— BELLE LAMAR, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. John McCullough and Miss K. Rogers Randolph, Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—
THE BRIDS OF ABYDOS, at 8 P. M.: closes at 10:45 P.
M. Joseph Wheelock and Miss Ione Burke. Matines at 130 P. M.:

GLOBE THEATRE.
No. 728 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinec at 2 P. M.

SAN FRANCI CO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELSY, at S.P. M. Matines at 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 Brondway. -- Parisian Cancan Dancers, at 8 P. M.
Matinee at 2 P. M. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-thard street, near Sixth avenue, -NEGRO
MINSTRELSY, at o P. M. Dan Bryant Matinee at 2

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
Pifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue. -THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy, with possibly light rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY. -Stocks were unsettled throughout the day, with moderate activity, but closed strong. Gold was dull and steady at 1094 a 1094.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE to-day from South Carolina, Petersburg, Va.; Lansing, Mich., and other points gives the latest important developments of politics in the South and

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S NOTICE TO GOLD HUNTgas bound for the Black Hills is calculated to be decisive. Threatened with the burning of their wagons and with arrest as trespassers, we dare say that the parties who have been equipping for the Black Hills will give it up.

of the regulations of the Park which forbid gentlemen to play croquet. Old and young bachelors, grandmothers and young ladies seem equally to object to the stringent rule. The pressure upon the Commissioners is very great, and their wisest course will be to surrender at once, before the fair sex take them

THE AUSTRIAN EXPEDITION TO THE POLAR REGION.-The members of the Austro-Arctic Search Expedition have been heard from after shipwreck. They passed two winters on the ice and travelled seven months on sledges. A large tract of land was discovered to the northward of Nova Zembla. There is little doubt that the full report of the new discovery will be quite interesting and very useful to the cause of science.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF BRAZOS SANTIAGO. - Brazos, the port of Brownsville, has been swept away. It occupied an exposed position on a sandy island. Scarcely any effort had been made to guard against the action of the sea, which frequently threatened its prosperity during the spring tides. It was of importance as the landing place of passengers and goods for Brownsville and the Rio Grande towns, but contained only a few houses and a small population. Fears are entertained for the safety of the latter, who are said to have taken refuge in boats, the wooden houses having been floated Away.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago to-day the first Continental Congress assembled in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, to demand of Great Britain redress of the grievances the colonies endured. It was then that Patrick Henry made the noble declaration-the key note of union in the Revolution-"The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American." A century has passed, and yet how far are many of our public men from possessing this pure spirit of national patriotism !

Mr. BERGH is a paradox. Professing to be a kind-hearted man, he is constantly perpetrating the cruelest acts. His latest torture is the vivisection of the Bellevne Hospital College, an operation which is skilfully performed in his letter to Dr. Austin Flint, elsewhere printed. The pangs which he accuses the Faculty of inflicting upon animals he himself inflicts upon the Faculty. But if it is to the interest of science that these med- the Warwick of candidates and the ical gentlemen should be cut up alive by Mr. Bergh we hope they will be patient. Pain was held by the Stoics to be a good, as it offered an opportunity to show the fortitude of the mind. Mr. Bergh does his utmost to philosophical point of view we can compremake that virtue common in society.

The Outlook for Governor.

Here is a gentle rumor that comes like zephyr from the pleasant town of Ithaca that the "liberal democrats," or some such body of men, have "nominated Mr. Tilden for Governor." It is not much of a token, but it is something; and now that we come into the autumn political season we must look critically at all men. One swallow does not make a summer, but it is not too much to think of summer weather when we see a swallow in the sky. One nomination, even from as classic a town as Ithaca, does not secure the Governorship, but it gives the candidate an apparent if not the presumptive right to consideration. The late Mr. Greeley on one occasion laid it down as an axiom that in a free country any citizen could run for the Presidency, and, if he was not modest, be sure of at least one vote. Mr. Tilden already has one nomination, and although it is a small one, he will accept our felicitations on the result, and allow us to examine the situation in which it places him.

The democratic party in New York was never in a more forlorn condition, so far as candidates are concerned, than at the present time. Loyal democrats, who respect the traditions of party and do not crave extra political trouble in the exercise of suffrage must regret the days when "Boss" Richmond and "Boss" Tweed carried nominations to the conventions in the lining of their hats. Then a convention was a body of record, and delegates were selected for their screaming powers, their duty being to indorse, with "unparalleled enthusiasm," whatever the Boss decreed. Recent transactions have imposed deliberative duties upon the democracy. In the exercise of these functions candidates have risen and fallen with strange rapidity. The situation is not an easy one. Governor Dix seems to be inevitable candidate on the republican side. That party must take him from necessity and not from love. No democrat has been named who can beat him. Judge Church seemed to have the faculty, but the Judge preferred a bird on the Bench to a prospective pair of birds in the executive chairs of Albany and Washington. Governor Seymour is named, but it would be incredible that he could accept a nomination. If he did we fear that he would not have "staying power" in the race. Mr. Seymour has generally been nominated for office, and not because he was Mr. Seymour, but because he was not somebody else. That is an advantage in some respects, but it becomes monotonous. It would be hard to convince loyal democrats who believed in war, that when Mr. Seymour ran for Governor in 1862 he meant to prosecute the war and not injure Lincoln's administration. Mr. Tilden has a better record as a war demo crat than Governor Seymour, for Mr. Tilden's patriotism was as manifest when hostilities raged as it was when peace came-a circumstance in which he differed from Governor Seymour, and, indeed, from the greater body of the democratic party.

again in the canvass for the Governorship. We must consider Mr. Tilden in his complete relations, not merely as a war patriot. He is a distinguished and meritorious citizen, widely versed in affairs, with a generous, ripe experience, who possesses the confidence of the best classes, and who showed that he valued public welfare higher than political expediency in his warfare upon the Tweed dynasty of Tammany Hall. That is an achievement to be remembered to Mr. Tilden's honor in the next generation even more gratefully than now. But, like the compromise speech of Webster, the "popular sovereignty" dogmas of Douglas, the fierce protectionist hallucinations of Clay. the "higher law" and "irrepressible conflict" oracles of Seward, it was not the achievement calculated to make a man an available candidate for high office. When a citizen assumes the responsibility, and in most cases the patriotic responsibility, of acts like the overthrow of Tweed, or like the distinctive acts of Clay, Webster and Seward, he must find his reward in the gratitude of the next generation, and not in the suffrages of the present. A man may be too great, too conspicuous in his party to be its leader. He may inspire awe, or reverence, or fear, like Calhoun, and Sumner, and Greeley, but not that unquestioning confidence which a tree people give to their Chief Magistrates. The stony-faced, silent, inscrutable Grant, who never contributed an idea to politics in his life, who took office because the party could not refuse him, was more acceptable to the people than a man of genius and courage like Greeley, or, indeed, than any man in public affairs. He had no political life. He had no ideas on contested affairs, and, consequently, offended no men of ideas. No party was sure of him : all parties hoped that he might serve them, and accordingly he gained and possessed-and we are not quite sure that he does not still possessthe overwhelming confidence of the practical men of the land.

But we are not about to fight the war over

Mr. Tilden has no such hold on the people. General Dix, on the other hand, is in many respects like General Grant. He has never been a speculative, obtrusive, adventurous politician. He has never wasted his strength seeking to sail over stormy seas in treacherous weather. When there were burning questions abroad the old Governor contented himself with ranway management and snipe shooting. But when office became simply the doing of cold duty without the necessity of political manifestoes, when a murderer or a spy was to be hanged, or an ugly bill was to be vetoed, or a rebei was to be shot down for meddling with the flag, then the Governor came out in his refulgence. So gradually the people have come to believe he will do things when they must be done. They do not know whether he will sustain one ring or another, whether he favors a third term for Grant or not, what he thinks on many disputed questions; but they do know that he will never pardon Tweed, for instance, and that if any man commits a murder in the first degree neither money, love nor fear will save him. It may be said by philosophical politicians that the career of a man like Mr. Tilden-the leader of a party, the inspiration of a hundred canvasses, the Hercules who slew the Tammany hydra, the unparalleled wirepuller, counsellor of the democracy-is more to be desired than that of a man like Governor Dix. who spends his life in avoiding responsibilities and awaiting opportunities. From a

no more admirable selection than Mr. Tilden. But unfortunately there are not enough philosophers to carry a convention or an election.

Here, then, lies Mr. Tilden's glorious and onorable ineligibility. Governor Dix is said to be anywhere from seventy-six to eighty-two years of age. It would not surprise us to learn that he was really a hundred. But against Mr. Tilden he would have, as things now look, an easy victory. There is more life in his old body than in that of two-thirds of the young men now in politics, not even excepting Fenton and Cornell. General Jackson and John Quincy Adams were men who, the older they grew, the more the people vearned to vote for them. Although General Jackson has been dead for thirty years there are honest citizens who still insist upon giving him their suffrage. General Dix has this quality, and if he were to die to-morrow he would poll a better vote than many living gentlemen mentioned as his successor. Can the democrats find a man of this temper? Can they not find such a man as Edwin D. Morgan in their ranks? We mean a citizen who, like Mr. Morgan, represents the business, living, practical Commonwealth of New York. Is it necessary always to have lawyers and politicians? Is it not a pity to damage as useful a citizen as Mr. Tilden by forcing him into such an unequal race as a contest with Governor Dix? And is it not also a blunder to submit the democratic party, now recovering from a series of unhappy mistakes-nominations of Blair, rejections of Chase, exaltations of Tweed and so on, and needing all the aid that can be gained from popular candidates and a generous policy, to any new experiments? The democracy want a candidate for Governor who will help carry the State, not man whom it will be necessary to carry.

American Relations with Japan. It would be a pity if the United States should be involved in any diplomatic difficulty with Japan, a country with which we have earnestly endeavored to cultivate friendly relations. The end of the war of the Japanese against Formosa which is announced in our correspondence from the Kame Yama camp to-day, fortunately removes one contingent ause of trouble. The determination of Japan not to be forced into a conflict with China is also a hopeful indication. But there are other events which are unfavorable and show that the foreign representatives are disposed to prevent an amicable settlement. The arrest f General Legendre, who was sent to China by the Japanese government to continue the eaceful negotiations begun in Formosa, was the act of United States officials at Amoy. It is accepted in Yokohama as an evidence of the determination of foreign representatives to defeat the Japanese policy. The French Ambassador has acted in a similar way, and altogether, it Japan escapes war it will not be the fault of these representatives of the West-

Trouble of another kind has arisen from the Simonoseki indemnity, Mr. Bingham, our Minister in Japan, has received instructions from Washington to demand payment in full of the American claim, and it is said that the Japanese are not more disappointed than Mr. Bingham at this unexpected course of our government. The claim is not urged primarily as a matter of justice, but in | Presidential idea of a third term. order to place the United States upon the same footing as other nations. But our friendship for Japan should make us act in a very different spirit from that displayed by European governments. If it is not necessary to American honor that the balance of this claim should be exacted then it is an error to enforce its payment. Our correspondence gives an interesting and complete account of the operations in the field which preceded the close of the war with Formosa, and of the details of the peace negotiations, and it is to be hoped that our next mail will show that the effort to prevent the settlement of the dispute between China and Japan has been wisely abandoned. What permanent American interests could be served by stirring up strife in the East it is difficult to see.

MACMAHON AND THE FRENCH PRESS. -At the meeting of the Permanent Committee of the French Assembly an important discussion was held upon the relations of the government to the press, and the debate is detailed in our Paris despatches to-day. The attitude of MacMahon's administration to journalism is more worthy of the most tyrannical period of the Empire than of a republic. attempts to exclude foreign journals from France for no better reason than their publication of current news, such as the Bazaine letter, the suspension of republican journals, the fear displayed of the Bonapartist press, are evidences of weakness and not of strength. It would be well for Marshal MacMahon to remember the advice which Morny gave to Louis Napoleon when he proposed to deprive the Parisians of Charivari. The Emperor complained that the Parisian Punch made the people laugh at him. "It is better for you that they should laugh than frown," said his adviser. It may be possible for MacMahon to persecute the press for a time, but he can-

not destroy the spirit which animates it. Spain. - Serrano has formed a new Ministry under the Presidency of Senor Sagasta, who holds the Home Office as well as the Presidency of the Council. The other members of the Ministry are not of note. Señor Sagasta was a colleague of Serrano when Amadeus was King. He combined with Serrano to dishonor that young monarch and drive him from the throne. He is regarded in Spain as a man of cunning, energy, audacity and mendacity, the worst type of the worst phase of Spanish political character. Sagasta believes only in himself, and will serve the interest that suits his own. There is this about Serrano, that he is not a ruler to be trifled with, and so he may receive the loyal aid of the able, dangerous and unscrupulous man whom he has summoned again to a post from which he was driven two years ago by the honest, patriotic indignation of the Spanish people.

A CHARGE OF ILLEGAL COMMITMENT has been preferred against another police justice, but not under circumstances which show an improper motive. Judge Donohue, however, said he intended to make this a test case as to the powers of magistrates to commit. The necessity of such inquiry is not to be questioned, if it be true that there are now four or five thousand persons on Blackwell's

the philosophical democracy we can think of ance with the forms prescribed by the statutes. We notice that Justice Wandell refuses to commit Libby Doris upon the bench warrant issued from the office of the District Attorney, and her case is likely to be somewhat embarrassing to our authorities.

> Nebraska Against a Third What of New York?

The republicans of Nebraska, in their recent State Convention, adopted as part of the platform upon which they expect the suffrages of a majority of their people in their coming State election, a declaration in favor of the election of the President and Vice President of the United States directly by the popular vote, and pronounced emphatically against the new idea of a third term to the President. The Nebraska republicans thus boldly have placed themselves in line with their brethren of Pennsylvania, Kansas and West Virginia against the entertainment of this dangerous idea of a third term to President Grant. Doubtless we have here the general sentiment upon the subject of the republican party throughout the Union, and yet the impression prevails that not only within the party lines is there a formidable movement on foot for another term to General Grant, that it is gaining strength from day to day, but that it is engineered by General Grant himself, and promises to be successful, at least so far as the issue of a third term may be determined by the Republican National Convention of

It is apparent that the question will not be settled before the meeting of this Convention, if left to the decision of General Grant. It appears that, though very quietly, he is very actively working for another term. If, therefore, in this view, he has become a deadweight upon the republican party, the party must act if it would be relieved of the burden. So far as Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kansas and Nebraska are concerned, the party has acted: but it seems to be understood that the President relies upon New York to neuthe official programme designed for New York we believe that if the republicans of this great Commonwealth, at their approaching State the President, they will settle the question. What then will be their action upon this important matter at Utica? Looking to the support of the people the liberal republicans of the State have already, we may say, defined their position. The democrats, in their State Convention of the 16th inst., will no doubt declare likewise in favor of a faithful adhesion to the Presidential limit established in the examples of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson: but this will not meet the present necessities of the case. They can this month be met and settled only by the republican party of New York in State Convention assembled. The Pennsylvanians, to go no further, have shown that there is no difficulty in a distinct and positive declaration upon the subject; but in New York, it is feared, there are difficulties in the way which the republicans, looking to the support of the administration in our November election, cannot overcome. In any event the crucial test of the coming Utica Convention will be upon this new

The Attorney General at the Head of the Government.

The President of the United States in recent letter of instructions from Long Branch General Belknap, Secretary of War, at Washington, after calling his attention to the "recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina," and to the dangers which they threaten "unless speedily checked," and to the duty of the and there what all professions and trades give all the aid for the protection of life and civil rights legally authorized," says, that "to this end I wish you would consult with the Attorney General, who is well informed as to the outrages already committed and the localities where the greatest danger lies, and so order troops as to be available in case of necessity," and that "all proceedings for the protection of the South will be under the Law Department of the government, and will be directed by the Attorney General, in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement

It thus appears that under the Enforcement acts the Attorney General, so far as the restoration of law and order in the Southern States is concerned, is practically the head of the government and charged with duties which constitutionally are the duties of the President. The Attorney General, for instance. sends for the Secretary of War, and the Secretary, on reporting in person at the Law Department, is told that three thousand troops are wanted in Louisiana, two thousand in South Carolina and fifteen hundred in Alabama, to be distributed at such and such places, &c., and the Secretary, having received his instructions, bows himself out and proceeds to execute his orders accordingly. Then we have a circular letter of instructions from the Attorney General to certain United States marshals touching their duties in the premises, intructions which should emanate directly from the President and over his signature. We conclude that the President, having had enough of it, has turned over the unpleasant business of enforcing law and order in the South to the Attorney General, under the idea that the deputy in these duties will serve as well as his principal. But this is a grave mistake and a bad precedent. It is the bounden duty of the President "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The duties of his office are the execution of the laws. He cannot properly, and especially in serious emergencies, turn over his highest responsibilities to his subordinates. As Commander-in-Chief of the army it is his business to instruct directly the Secretary of War touch ing the movements of troops. In a word, the President should be now domiciled not at Long Branch, but at Washington, for the prompt and proper discharge of his official

TEACHING THE INDIANS A LESSON.—The operations carried out so successfully about Washita by General Davidson reflect infinite credit on that gallant soldier. Not only has he whipped the redskins, but he has shown a proper appreciation of the mode of General Davidson has disarmed the hostile hend this preference, and as the candidate of I Island who were committed without compile warriors an example it would be well to have together to secure the best masters. This will

bad white men, should not only be punished for wrongdoing, but should be deprived of the power to repeat their offences. The general disarmament of the hostile Indians would be the best and cheapest way of securing the peace of the frontier. Indians living on agencies should be protected by the government and taught to rely on that protection.

The Duty of American Universities

The origin, growth and interior organization of the first universities of mediæval Europe are a subject full of practical instruction for the men of our day and country. They were the offspring of the people-of the popular thirst for acquiring as well as for imparting knowledge-not, as is generally believed, the creations of the wealthy and the great. Princes, prelates, popes and rich men did, indeed, much to aid the progress of these institutions when already in the full tide of success and fame; but, as they sprang from the bosom of the masses, so were they-except in England and long after their birth there-supported by the masses, and replenished with masters and scholars from among the sons of the people. There is one feature, however, which deeply

distinguishes the first universities of Italy and Southern France from those of Paris and the great schools which were the early centres of civilization in Western and Northern Europe. In Italy the most ancient universities, like those of Bologna and Salerno, were the creation of lay enterprise; the Church only came in to aid the builders after the goodly structure had assumed its main features. The schools of Bologna were founded by the Italian youth, who, like the Romans of good family in every preceding generation, had made the study of law an essential part of education; and the school of Salerno was at first, chiefly or exclusively, a medical school. Not so in the West. The most ancient of them, the great schools of Ireland, like that tralize the action of these other States against of Lismore, were monastic schools. this third term project. Whatever may be The schools formed in England, Gaul and Germany on this model were all ecclesiastical schools attached to cathedrals and monasteries. Thus, the University of Paris Convention, declare against a third term to was at first an Episcopal school, where not only candidates for the priesthood, but men, destined for every profession, were taught all that was known of the sciences and liberal arts. So was it at Cambridge and Oxford; their beginnings were in schools attached to the chief churches, and the teachers were for the most part clerics, priests or monks. This is a fact familiar to all acquainted with the history of these early times.

> There is another feature to which we solicit attention in the early organization of the three most ancient universities, which served as a type for all the others. At Bologua and Salerno the schools were founded by lay students, who were in quest of the best teachers of law and medicine. There was general culture in Italy, and its sons were willing to pay for the highest instruction. They united in a corporation or guild, which invited the best professors in law and medicine. They found them because they paid them well. But the students composed the corporation, and when the schools increased, and other faculties were added to that of law in Bologna and that of medicine in Salerno, the corporation (universitas) continued to be a corporation of students (universitas scholarium). This feature became that of the great university schools which existed for a time in Southern Gaul, and which was in existence in Spain down to our own days at Salamanca and elsewhere. They were universities or corporations of scholars, who elected their officers, chose and paid their professors.

The teachers, men of letters, clerks, did then around them had done-they became a corporation and allowed no one to open a school in the city who was not one of their associates. Thus the University of Paris was in the beginning a corporation of teachers or professors (universitas magistrorum), and, in the main, so it continued till it was swept away by the revolutionary legislation of 1790.

Certain it is that these three great centres of mediæval science, to which Europe and the entire human race owe an everlasting debt of gratitude, succeeded in securing one inestimable benefit, for which we, here in America, are now contending. They obtained the most eminent skilled talent existing at the time, and they rewarded and honored it to the utmost. The pecuniary compensation for cultivated genius, rich as it was, was but trifling compared with the honor, the worship. almost the idolatry, paid to men of transcendent culture. No dignity in the Church was too high for them, and the highest in the State was bestowed on them in preference to the claims of birth and blood.

Colleges ought to be only parts of a university; but in the schools which call themselves colleges and universities is there the serious, conscientious endeavor to secure for every chair the most eminent talent? Is there among us-among the educators of our youth, clergymen or laymen-the disposition to have none but the most skilful for teachers of every class, from lowest grammar to philosophy, theology, civil and canon law. medicine in all its vitally important ramifications and science in its highest theories and widest applications? Parents are foolish if they do not seek for

their sons the best masters wherever they can be found, while cultivating the hearts of their dear ones by home influences. American vouths are foolish if they do not seek the highest knowledge wherever it can be found, united with the purest morality. And the time is fast coming when both parents and children will act on this principle. Therefore educational establishments founded and supported by denominational interest are most unwise and unforeseeing if they continue to employ the disgraceful system of makeshifts which sacrifices the future of the child and the dearest hopes of his family to the miserable expediency of the present hour, instead of providing, in every instance and before all else, the best teachers at any cost and wherever they can be found. Else-and we give them fair warning of it-the day is not far distant when men of talent will band together to form corporations of teachers, whose skill and accomplishments will secure speedy recognition from the public; and dealing with them in the hour of victory. young men who are bent on acquiring knowledge from the best sources will also band

generally followed. Bad Indians, like | be the death of more than one of these public frauds now chartered as colleges and univer-

> The Situation in Tennessee. Governor Brown's action in offering a large reward for the arrest of the masked men who lynched the sixteen negroes at Trenton, Tenn., entitles his opinion upon the causes of disorder in that State to respect. Our Nashville correspondent gives the result of & long interview he had with the Governor, and it begins with the emphatic declaration that the present troubles are due to the agitation of the Civil Rights bill. Until this measure was thrown as a firebrand into the South the whites and blacks had lived for years in amity, and this we know to have been the fact. But since then the negroes have made demands for social equality which the whites resisted. The spirit shown by some of the colored leaders, the acts of violence and outrage-for the truth of which Governor Brown vouchesprove that they are not yet fit for the equality they demand. The Governor regrets the lynching of the prisoners, but exonerates the majority of the citizens of Tennessee from approval of such deeds, and is confident that the guilty men will be detected and punished. This result is greatly to be desired for the sake of future peace in Tennessee. The only way to deal with the disorderly negro population is according to law, and now that troops have been ordered to the South, we think its best citizens comprehend the importance of prudence and of suppressing everything that resembles a revival of the Ku

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Klux and their lawless rule.

Thirty-five persons committed suicide at Vienna n the month of July. Congressman William Loughridge, of Iowa, is

Ex-Governor Leland Stantord, of California, to residing at the Windsor Hotel. Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass

has arrived at the Albemurle Hotel. Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont,

Comptroller John Jay Knox arrived from Wash ington vesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Spinner leaves Washington to-day on a brief tour of recreation among the Northern lakes. Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., is among the recent arrivals at the Gilsey House. Mr. George S. Bangs, superintendent of the

vant House.
Four thousand Americans live in Paris, 7,000

Englishman, 47,000 Germans, 32,000 Belgians and 12,000 Swiss. Mr. John Williams Wallace, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth

Avenue Hotel. General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, is registered at the Hoffman House.

Judge Theodore Miller, of the New York Supreme Court for the Third Judicial district, has apartments at the Windsor Hotel. General John Meredith Read Jr. United States

Minister to Greece, arrived in the city yesterday Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild recently bought 2,763 acres of land in Buckinghamshire

Many British officers, who were on the Ashantee expedition and retained their health while in Afica, are now suffering from diseases then con

Joseph Suzini Rulzeko, an Italian, has obtained a patent in Russia for a machine for manufacturing Russian cigarettes, so that one of these days they

may be cheaper.

Justine Durut has just died at Paris, aged fortythree. She was remarkable only for her appetite. She ate every day six pounds of bread and a nound

and a half of meat. All the British Lords of the Admiralty got seasick on the trial trip of the new ship Enchantress, save Mr. Ward Hunt, the First Lord, who was the only gentleman who came up to breakfast.

William Jordan, citizen of the United States. has obtained a patent in Russia for a ship especially constructed for the transportation of petre

enough away to be out of the passion of the Beecher row, thinks it strange that if innocent he "yielded to the demands of a criminal ex-

The Polish lournals of Posen publish a communication from a number of Poles in Chicago ad-vising Polanders to remain at home and not come seduced by the failacious promises of emigration

agents." Strangers, has accepted the Presidency of Rutgers Female College of this city. Dr. Deems has fer many years been actively identified with the cause of education, and will bring into his new field of usefulness a large experience, coupled with ability

Mile Albani was nearly "knocked out of time! on the London stage lately by something thrown to her by an admirer in the boxes. It was one o those lit le cases in which jewels are placed and was attached to a bouquet. The case hit her fair on the forehead and she was compelled to leave the stage; but the sight of the contents of the box-a tiara of diamonds-completely restored

Judge Victor C. Barringer, of North Carolina, who has been residing at the Grand Central Hotel for several days past, will sail for Europe to-day in the steamship Republic. On his arrival in Europe Mr. Barringer will at once proceed to Egypt, where he is to represent the United States government as a member of the Court of Appeals organized to try all civil and criminal cases in which loreigners resident in the Khedivela de minions are interested.

Victor Emmanuel is hunting the wild boar in the Albine valleys. He generally starts at three in the horses, so surefooted and so ardent, and does not return un'il nightfail. Sometimes he loses his hunger, after a long excursion, be enters the house of the first peasant lie meets, asks for an omeles verses with the host and the family round him about the neighbors, the crops and the petty incidents of the village. His quality is only known be the price which he pays for his breakfast. Where is the italian brigand of the period?

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL FOSTER

BOSTON, Sept. 4, 1874. to-day adopted resolutions complimentary of the engineering skill of the late General Foster, as shown by the improvements in the harbors of

COURTESIES TO J. MEREDITH READ, JR. ALBANT, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1874.

A large number of the leading citizens of Albany have tendered a public dinner to General J. Meredith Read, Jr., in recognition of his services as cousel General to Paris during the war between France and Germany and as Minister to Greece. The dinner will be given on Monday, the 14th inst. BISHOP OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL

NAPANER Ont. Sent 4 1874 Rev. A. A. Carman, D. D., President of Albert College, was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada at the General Conference this morning. Dr. Reid declined to accept the unice.